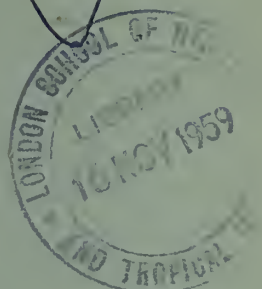


C.44499(2) GRIMSBY



GRIMSBY
PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR

1958

BY
ROBERT GLENN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.



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P O R T H E A L T H C O M M I T T E E , 1 9 5 8

CHAIRMAN: Councillor C. J. Moody

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN: Alderman W. H. Windley

Alderman E. W. Marshall
" H. Weldrick
" F. G. Gardner (appointed 24.11.58)

Councillor W. R. Brumby
" C. W. A. Chapple
" A. H. Chatteris
" T. M. Davison
" Mrs. F. E. Franklin
" I. C. Hanson
" J. P. Murphy
" G. H. Pearson (resigned 8.9.58)
" T. W. Sleeman
" W. E. Wilkins

GRIMSBY PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

----- oOo -----

To the Chairman and members of the Port Health Committee,
acting as the Port Health Authority.

I have pleasure in presenting the annual report for the year 1958. It is made in accordance with the Regulations of the Ministry of Health which prescribe the duties of the Medical Officer of Health.

The general description of the port remains similar to that contained in the report for 1955. During the year there has been no change in the services operated between Grimsby and continental ports.

There have been two vacancies for assistant port health inspectors since 1.10.57. It is inevitable that such a severe depletion of staff should make itself felt and some of the work usually undertaken by the staff of this Authority has now had to be virtually abandoned and other work severely curtailed. The inspection of fishing vessels has hitherto provided practically full time employment for one inspector but this work is now at a standstill, other than the investigating of complaints.

The duties carried out by the inspectors of this Authority are unattractive in nature and compare unfavourably with those undertaken by other Authorities. For this reason, it seems unlikely that the present shortage of staff will be overcome in the foreseeable future.

I am very grateful to Mr. Syme, who has been largely responsible for the writing of this report, and his staff for the manner in which they are carrying on under extremely difficult circumstances.

I greatly appreciate the willing co-operation invariably received from the officers of H. M. Customs, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Immigration Officer and the officials of the British Transport Commission (Humber Ports).

On behalf of the staff and myself, I wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Port Health Committee for their sympathetic consideration of all matters relating to the health of the port.

Port Health Office,
Wharnccliffe Road,
Grimsby.

ROBERT GLENN
Medical Officer of Health

January, 1959

SECTION I - STAFF

TABLE A

Name of officer	Nature of appointment	Date of appointment	Qualifications	Any other appointments held
L. W. HEELER	Clerk to the Port Health Authority	1.1.39	B.A., LL.B.	Clerk to the County Borough of Grimsby
ROBERT GLENN	Port Medical Officer	1.8.53	M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health to the County Borough of Grimsby
JOHN D. SYME, O.B.E.	Chief Port Health Inspector	1.10.45	∅ ∅ ∅	
T. C. CORMACK	Deputy Chief Port Health Inspector	1.1.48	∅ ∅ ∅	
T. J. E. FORD	Assistant Port Health Inspector	1.9.38	∅ ∅	
J. SUNLEY	Rat Searcher and Catcher	4.3.46		
D. C. CROSS	Office Clerk	1.4.49		

The two vacancies for Assistant Port Health Inspectors remain unfilled

- ∅ ∅ ∅ Holds B.O.T. Master's Certificate and Certificates of the Royal Society of Health as a Public Health Inspector & as an Inspector of Meat & Other Foods
- ∅ ∅ Holds Certificates of the Royal Society of Health as a Public Health Inspector & as an Inspector of Meat & Other Foods

Address and Telephone Number of the Medical Officer of Health

ROBERT GLENN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,
Public Health Department, St. James' House, Bargate, Grimsby

SECTION II - AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected		Number of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Port Health Inspector	
FOREIGN:-					
Steamers	80	68,554	7	77	-
Motor vessels .	363	155,928	-	340	-
Fishing vessels	1,027	246,757	-	148	4
TOTAL FOREIGN	1,470	471,239	7	565	4
COASTWISE:-					
Steamers	332	234,494	6	314	-
Motor vessels .	433	121,562	-	365	-
Fishing vessels	4,859	385,710	8	61	-
TOTAL COASTWISE	5,624	741,766	14	740	-
TOTAL FOREIGN AND COASTWISE	7,094	1,213,005	21	1,305	4

The nationalities of the vessels inspected and re-inspected during the year were as follows:-

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Number inspected</u>	<u>Number re-inspected</u>
British	674	118
Dutch	219	17
German	122	10
Norwegian	105	7
Danish	87	1
Swedish	53	6
Finnish	18	5
Faroese	9	-
Icelandic	4	1
Polish	4	-
Belgian	3	-
Russian	3	-
Eirean	1	1
French	1	-
Liberian	1	-
Spanish	1	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,305	166
	<hr/>	<hr/>

SECTION III - CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

TABLE C

(a) Passenger traffic during the year

	<u>Alien</u>	<u>British</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of passengers INWARDS	314	333	647
Number of passengers OUTWARDS	372	323	695

(b) Cargo traffic

The following tables indicate the description and quantities, in tons, of the principal imports and exports during the year 1958 as compared with 1957.

Principal imports:-

Import	1958	1957
Woodpulp	124,191	134,206
Food & provisions	110,644	95,042
Timber	86,963	97,118
Ores	22,201	9,693
Fish, boxed etc.	15,619	16,352
Chemicals & chem. ferts.	5,252	3,988
Fruit & vegetables	3,249	1,744
Grain, flour etc.	1,421	1,620
Pitwood & mining timber.	502	7,331
Iron & steel goods	322	804
Raw wool	4	12
Building materials	177	195
Sundries	12,663	13,883
TOTALS	383,208	381,988

Fish landings:-

In addition to these imports, 199,569 tons of fish were landed at the Grimsby fish market during the year. The following table provides a comparison between the weight and value of the fish landed at Grimsby during 1958 and the weights and values landed in previous years.

Year	Landings	Weight in Cwts.	Value
1958	6,038	3,991,380	£14,009,307
1957	6,022	4,159,020	£13,495,184
1956	5,932	4,483,095	£13,046,089
1955	6,596	5,560,394	£12,737,548
1954	6,987	4,262,144	£11,885,455

Principal exports (in tons):-

Export	1958	1957
Iron & steel manufactures	34,582	34,788
Grain & flour	27,565	11,398
Chemical & chem. ferts. .	24,162	23,540
Food & provisions	3,026	558
Vehicles & vehicle parts.	2,134	839
Machinery	1,250	3,384
Building materials	1,117	3,647
Textiles	439	589
Sundries	10,099	15,181
Coal, coke & patent fuel.	874,304	1,194,640
TOTALS	978,678	1,288,564

(c) Principal ports from which ships arrive:-

Belgium: Antwerp, Ghent, Ostend.

Canada: Clark City.

Denmark: Copenhagen, Esbjerg, Holbek, Kolding, Nykobing, Odense, Saxkjobing.

Faroes: Midvaag, Thorshavn.

Finland: Abo, Hamina, Haukipudas, Igarka, Kemi, Kaskoe, Kotka, Lulea, Mantyluoto, Rafso, Raumo, Toppila, Tornio, Uleaborg, Yxpila, Walkom.

France: Bordeaux, Boulogne, Caen, Calais, Cherburg, Dieppe, Dunkirk, Honfleur, Rouen, Treport.

Germany: Cuxhaven, Danzig, Hamburg, Wismar, Wilhelmshaven.

Holland: Amsterdam, Delfzyl, Dordrecht, Groningen, Rotterdam, Zaandam.

Iceland: Reykjavik.

Norway: Aalesund, Arendal, Bergen, Frederikstad, Jossingfjord, Krageroe, Larvik, Porsgrund, Skien, Trondhjem, Tvedistrand.

Poland: Gdansk, Szczecin.

Portugal: Lisbon.

Russia: Archangel, Kovda, Leningrad.

Sweden: Blankaholm, Bolsta, Christinehamn, Gothenburg, Gefle, Hallstana, Hernosand, Kalmar, Karlshamn, Karlskrona, Mariestad, Norrkoping, Oskarshamn, Pitea, Solvesborg, Stockholm, Vestervik.

SECTION IV - INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

Trade is confined chiefly to Hull, Goole, York, Nottingham, Leeds and Keadby, and other places on the rivers Humber and Trent.

Public Health Act, 1936, Part X
and the Canal Boats Regulations, 1878

Inspection of canal boats

Most of the canal boats entering Grimsby are regular traders to the port. During the year 56 inspections were carried out.

<u>Defective conditions & contraventions</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Registration marks and numbers not properly marked	9	5
Registration certificate not on board	8	5
Registration certificate dilapidated.	1	-
Cabin inadequately ventilated	2	-
Cabin in a dirty condition	4	-
Cabin in a defective condition	3	3
Cabin requiring re-painting	4	2
Water tank defective	1	-

Generally speaking, the crew accommodation on board these canal boats is maintained in a satisfactory condition and the defects noted are usually remedied by the service of informal notices. During the year 6 notices were served on owners in respect of defects and contraventions on canal boats and no legal proceedings were taken.

No case of infectious disease occurred on any of the canal boats.

SECTION V - WATER SUPPLY

- No change -

SECTION VI - PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952

- No change -

SECTION VII - SMALLPOX

(1) The isolation hospital to which cases of smallpox are sent from the district is the Laceby Hospital, Laceby, near Grimsby.

(2) The transport of cases of smallpox occurring in the Port Health district would be carried out by the Ambulance Service of the Grimsby local Health Authority. The Medical Officer of Health is responsible to that Authority for this service and for the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews. The latter is kept up-to-date.

(3) The names of smallpox consultants available are as follows:-

Dr. John Glen

(4) Specimens for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox would be sent to either of the following:-

The Department of Bacteriology,
University of Liverpool,
Medical School,
Ashton Street,
Liverpool, 3.

or

The Virus Reference Laboratory,
Central Public Health Laboratory,
Colindale Avenue,
London, N.W.9.

SECTION VIII - VENEREAL DISEASE

Every vessel entering the port of Grimsby is boarded by an inspector who enquires into the occurrence of venereal disease on board. Any person suffering from this disease is strongly advised to attend the Special Treatment Centre in Queen Street for treatment and for advice as to the method of obtaining further treatment at other ports and in other countries. Booklets pointing out the dangers of delay and neglect and giving details of the hours of attendance and the location of the Special Treatment Centre are placed on board vessels as necessary.

The Special Treatment Centre is open from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. every weekday except Saturday, when it is closed at 12.30 p.m.

SECTION IX - CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS
DISEASES ON SHIPS

TABLE D

Category	Disease	No. of cases during the year		No. of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Dysentery	-	3	1
	Tuberculosis	-	1	1
	Chicken-pox	-	1	1
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival .	Pneumonia	-	1	1
Cases landed from other ships	-	-	-	-

On 8.11.58 the Polish S/T Jupiter arrived in port through stress of weather. Three members of the crew were found to be suffering from diarrhoea and sickness. A detailed investigation was carried out to ascertain the cause of this illness. Samples of food and drinking water were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. A comprehensive inspection of the vessel was made and the Master was instructed to undertake a thorough cleansing of the galley and messroom and of all equipment and utensils used in the handling of food.

The report of the bacteriologist indicated that the cause of the trouble was the presence of Faecal coli and Haemolytic Streptococcus in the delicatessen sausages sampled. The S/T Jupiter had by this time left Grimsby and accordingly the agents were informed of the findings of the bacteriologist.

SECTION X

- Nil returns -

SECTION XI

- Nil returns -

SECTION XII - MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

All vessels arriving from foreign ports are examined by the rat-searcher for evidence of rat infestation.

The bacteriological and pathological examination of rodents is undertaken by the Department of Pathology, Grimsby General Hospital.

The deratting of ships is carried out by trapping, poisoning or by fumigating. H.C.N. is the fumigant in general use. The method adopted depends on the severity of the infestation and other circumstances. Messrs. C. L. Whitaker & Co., are the local deratting contractors, and the work is carried out under the supervision of the staff of this Authority.

The inspectors and the rat-searcher endeavour to secure the efficient rat-proofing of vessels where necessary and special attention is paid to store-rooms, food lockers and linings.

It was not found necessary to carry out fumigation of any vessels during the year, which indicates a most satisfactory state of affairs as far as the rat infestation of vessels entering the port is concerned.

TABLE E

Rodents destroyed during the year

Category	Number		
	In ships from foreign ports	In trawlers & coastwise ships	In docks, quays, wharves and warehouses
Black rats	-	179	-
Brown rats	-	-	1,310 Ø
Species not known	-	-	-
Sent for examination .	-	-	-
Infected with plague	-	-	-

Ø Includes the return rendered to this Authority by the ratcatcher employed by the British Transport Commission (Humber Ports)

TABLE F

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates
issued during the year for ships from foreign ports

No. of Deratting Certificates issued					Number of Deratting Exemption Certif- icates issued	Total Certif- icates issued
After fumigation with		After trapping	After poisoning	Total		
H.C.N.	Other fumigant (state) (method)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
-	-	-	-	-	76	76

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949
Prevention of Damage by Pests
(Application to Shipping) Order, 1951

- Nil returns -

SECTION XIII - INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

TABLE G

Inspections and Notices

Nature and number of inspections		Notices served		Result of serving Notices		
		Statutory Notices	Other \emptyset Notices			
British cargo vessels	489	-	27	25 complied with		
Foreign cargo vessels	607	-	3	3	"	"
British fishing vessels ...	185	-	27	24	"	"
Foreign fishing vessels ...	24	-	-	-	"	"
TOTALS	1,305	-	57	52	"	"

 \emptyset Includes verbal notices

SECTION XIV - PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH)
REGULATIONS, 1934 AND 1948

There are no shell-fish layings within the jurisdiction of this Authority.

The system of inspection of imported mussels which was adopted during 1950 was continued during 1958.

Samples from each consignment of mussels are submitted for bacteriological examination. Where the report of the bacteriologist indicates deterioration in the state of cleanliness of the mussels, subsequent consignments from the beds concerned are detained pending receipt of the bacteriologist's report.

It is now usual for tinned pickled mussels only to be imported during the summer months, the importation of live mussels being confined to the winter months.

The bacteriologist's reports on both tinned and live mussels have been consistently satisfactory throughout the year.

SECTION XV - MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

- (1) The following is a list of the medical inspectors of aliens:-

Dr. R. Glenn
 Dr. J. G. J. Coghill
 Dr. M. R. Burke
 Dr. J. W. Hepburn

- (2) No other staff is engaged on this work.
- (3) The vast majority of arrivals are in the early hours of Sunday morning, which necessitates week-end duty, and this work is shared by the panel of four medical inspectors. Usually the medical inspector visits the ship with H. M. Immigration Officer.
- (4) Approximately two-thirds of the aliens arriving are visitors. The following details will show the amount of alien traffic that occurred during 1958:-

(a)	Number of vessels carrying alien passengers which arrived at the port	124
(b)	Number of vessels carrying alien passengers which required the attendance of the medical inspector of aliens	61
(c)	Number of aliens inspected	157
(d)	Number of aliens who were subjected to a detailed medical examination	31

- (5) Accommodation on board ship is utilised for medical inspection and examination.

SECTION XVI - MISCELLANEOUS

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons
who have died on board ship from infectious disease

- No change -

RODENT CONTROL

Fishing vessels

A constant state of vigilance is necessary in the maintenance of a rat free fishing fleet, as otherwise the rat infestation of these vessels can spread with great rapidity.

During the year there were eighteen cases of rat infestation in trawlers and all cases were dealt with successfully. This is an increase in the number of infestations as compared with 1957 and nearly double the figures for 1956.

Owing to staff shortage, it is now impossible for this department to undertake a system of regular trawler inspection, with the result that the rat infestations are not discovered as quickly as was formerly the case. Instead of the infestation being detected on inspection, a report or complaint from the owner's representative or a member of the crew is usually the first intimation received by this department. In many cases the infestation is already firmly established by the time it is treated by the ratcatcher of this Authority.

District

It can again be recorded that the district was free from any serious infestation by rats during the year under review.

Regular inspection of all premises is carried out and the ratcatcher of the Port Health Authority works in close co-operation with the ratcatcher of the British Transport Commission, so that the whole of any particular area can be dealt with at the same time and in one treatment. The general situation continues to be well in hand.

During the treatment of a building for rat infestation, an interesting fact seems to have been established.

It was noticed that the bait (warfarin and dry sausage rusk) was disappearing, although all the evidence indicated that rats had been completely eliminated. It was finally ascertained that the baits were being devoured by cockroaches (*Blattella germanica*).

The rat population within the Port Health area has decreased steadily during the last few years, while the incidence of cockroach infestation seems to be on the increase. Is there any connection between these two trends? The experience of other Authorities concerning this matter might be interesting.

CREW ACCOMMODATION

Merchant vessels

The general improvement in the standard of living accommodation in the merchant vessels visiting this port has already been commented upon in previous reports. This improvement has been maintained during the year under review.

No difficulty has been experienced in securing the implementation of the inspectors' recommendations concerning any unsatisfactory features noted in the course of inspections. Whenever it has been found necessary to communicate with the owners of vessels, immediate co-operation has usually been forthcoming.

The almost complete absence of insect vermin continues to form one of the most encouraging aspects of the existing situation.

The paying off and signing on of crews is not a regular occurrence in Grimsby and the dirty and rubbish littered accommodation which usually results from such domestic upheavals is seldom experienced.

Fishing vessels

Owing to staff shortage it has been found impossible to maintain a system of regular inspection of fishing vessels in this port. This work is now limited to the investigation of complaints.

The general standard of maintenance in the crew accommodation in the fishing vessels based on Grimsby has always constituted one of the most satisfactory aspects of the work of this Authority, but under existing circumstances the future cannot be regarded with optimism.

Details of defective conditions and nuisances found and remedied on shipping entering the port during the year were as follows:-

Defective conditions & nuisances	Steamers		Trawlers	
	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied
<u>Defects of original construction</u>				
Inadequate:-				
Heating facilities	-	-	1	1
Ventilation	2	2	-	-
<u>Structural defects through wear and tear</u>				
Defective:-				
Bulkheads	3	3	1	1
Bunks	7	7	-	-
Decks	6	6	6	4
Decklights	1	1	1	1
Doors	6	5	-	-
Floors	-	-	8	6
Lockers clothes	4	4	1	-
" food	15	15	1	-
" seat	-	-	3	3
" store	2	-	-	-
Portframes	2	2	-	-
Portlights	16	16	-	-
Scupperways	3	3	2	1
Sideplates	-	-	6	4
Skylights	-	-	1	-
Slop sinks	2	2	-	-
Stoves	12	11	1	1
Stove chimneys	2	2	3	1
Tables	5	5	1	1
Ventilators	7	7	-	-
Washing facilities	6	6	-	-
Water tanks	2	2	-	-
" taps	3	3	-	-
" pumps	-	-	1	1
W.C.'s complete	1	1	-	-
W.C. pans	-	-	2	2
W.C. flushing cisterns	2	1	-	-
W.C. flush pipes	2	2	1	1
W.C. seats	1	1	1	1
Waste pipes	3	3	-	-

continued

continued:-

Defective conditions & nuisances	Steamers		Trawlers	
	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied
<u>Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health</u>				
Dirty:-				
Beds	-	-	4	3
Bunks	238	220	209	134
Food stores	11	10	6	2
Galleys	19	17	11	6
Lockers - clothes	256	240	-	-
" food	210	196	22	17
" seat	84	78	1	2
" store	44	40	-	-
" transom	-	-	2	1
Messrooms	41	37	1	-
Quarters	56	53	24	18
Storerooms	-	-	1	1
Wash houses	43	40	-	-
Water tanks	31	31	-	-
W.C's	50	45	3	1
Defective:-				
Sanitary tanks	2	2	-	-
Soil pipes	5	5	-	-
Waste pipes	4	4	-	-
Verminous:-				
Beds	-	-	5	5
Bunks	-	-	5	5
Quarters	-	-	3	3
Food pest infestations	-	-	1	1
Fly infestations	-	-	1	1
<u>Measures against rodents</u>				
Rat infestations	-	-	20	19
" harbourage	-	-	3	3

FOOD INSPECTION

Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 - 1948Inspection of fish

The amount of fish landed from fishing vessels at the Grimsby fish market during the year was 199,569 tons, representing a value of £14,009,307.

In addition, 15,619 tons of fish, imported from other countries, was landed at the commercial docks. All fish landed was subjected to routine inspection by the food inspectors, and the quantities and description of fish found to be unfit for human consumption were as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts	Qtrs	Stns
Cod	1,211	4	0	1
Haddock	461	18	1	0
Coalfish	158	17	2	0
Norway haddock	123	1	1	0
Dogfish	26	1	0	0
Catfish	24	15	2	1
Whiting	18	0	3	1
Herring	8	17	2	0
Ling	8	15	0	0
Skate	8	13	3	0
Dab	7	11	2	1
Roe	7	5	0	0
Plaice	5	11	2	0
Prawn	2	10	0	0
Mock halibut	2	3	0	1
Mackerel	1	18	0	1
Halibut	1	12	1	1
Tusk	1	3	0	1
Lemon sole		10	2	0
Monk		8	3	1
Crab		6	1	0
Megrim		6	1	0
Gurnard		5	0	0
Dublin Bay prawn ...		2	2	0
Witch		1	2	0
Sole			3	0
Turbot			2	1
Hake			2	0
Whelk			2	0
TOTAL	2,082	3	0	0

= 33,314 x 10 st. kits

Inspection of other foodstuffs

The undermentioned quantities of other foodstuffs were landed at the commercial docks during the year and routine inspection was carried out under the above Regulations:-

	Tons	Cwts	Qtrs	Lbs
Bacon	44,478	17	2	12
Butter & margarine ..	35,879	5	3	20
Cereals	3,447	9	0	0
Sugar	2,575	0	0	0
Offal	1,752	5	2	23
Cheese	1,611	4	3	4
Fruit	1,510	7	0	1
Vegetables	1,410	0	2	26
Lard	914	2	2	19
Fish preserves	909	4	0	16
Poultry	776	9	1	15
Conserves	611	13	3	6
Beer	254	14	0	6
Eggs	150	12	1	1
Fat	72	0	0	0
Meat & meat products.	60	17	3	0
Cream	5	13	0	20
Bread	3	19	1	15
Wines & spirits	3	11	0	5
Nuts	2	3	0	0
Sundries			1	10
TOTAL	96,429.	11	3	3

Details of foodstuffs found to be unfit for human consumption were as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts	Qtrs	Lbs
Blackcurrant pulp	1	4	2	0
Bacon		5	0	4
Ox kidneys			1	0
TOTAL	1	9	3	4

Food and Drugs Act, 1938Inspection of fish

Details of fish condemned ex rail, overland etc., during the year, under the above mentioned Act, were as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts	Qtrs	Stns
Haddock	29	5	0	0
Mackerel	10	17	0	0
Herring	8	7	0	1
Dogfish	8	2	0	0
Ling	6	16	2	0
Skate	3	2	2	1
Cod	2	14	0	1
Sprat	1	10	0	0
Plaice	1	8	1	1
Cured fish	1	5	0	0
Catfish	1	2	2	0
Coalfish	1	1	1	0
Halibut		18	1	1
Whiting		17	1	0
Roe		9	2	0
Hake		6	0	0
Turbot		4	2	1
Prawn		4	0	1
Pollack		3	3	0
Lemon sole		3	3	0
Salmon		1	1	0
Norway haddock		1	1	0
Scampi		1	0	1
Dover sole			2	0
Witch			2	0
TOTAL	79	3	2	0

Inspection of other foodstuffs

The quantities and description of other foodstuffs condemned during the year, under the above Act, were as follows:-

	Qtrs	Lbs
Fish cakes	2	14
Ham	1	22

Disposal of condemned food

All fish condemned by this Authority was disposed of to the fish meal factory. Other condemned foodstuffs were either destroyed or sent for conversion to animal feeding stuffs.

Public Health (Preservatives &c., in Food)
Regulations, 1925 - 48

Particulars concerning samples of foodstuff submitted to the analyst under the above Regulations are detailed below:-

<u>Nature of sample</u>	<u>Result of examination</u>	
Peeled shrimps	Preservatives absent	
Sild in tomato	"	"
Sild in edible oil	"	"
Pork luncheon meat	"	"
Salami sausage	"	"
Sterilised cream	"	"
Chopped pork	"	"
Cheese powder	"	"
Crab paste	"	"
Peeled shrimps	"	"
Pate de foie	"	"

Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926

It has not been found necessary to take any action under these Regulations during the year.

DISTRICT - SANITARY CONDITIONS

Road surfaces and drainage

Fish Docks: During the year 1958 the re-construction of Fish Dock Road was completed. This is the most important thoroughfare on the fish docks and the work of renewal has been a matter of great satisfaction to all concerned.

From the viewpoint of hygiene, however, the re-construction of the road surfaces of Smith Street, Brown Street, Surtees Street and Sidebottom Street was a much more noteworthy achievement. These road surfaces had been neglected for many years and constituted an almost continual nuisance. It is pleasing to be able to record that all the work has now been carried out most successfully, despite the many unexpected difficulties which slowed down progress.

Ultimately, the demolition of much of the property bordering on these streets must be given serious consideration but in the meantime it can be said that the British Transport Commission have done everything within their power to improve the hygienic condition of the neighbourhood, however little the nature of the property warranted the outlay.

Another outstanding task was completed during 1958 by the re-construction of the road surface at the north end of No. 1 Fish Dock.

The work which it is hoped to put in hand during 1959 includes:-

- Improving the road surface in the approach to West Quay.
- Re-construction of the road surface adjoining the fish market, from the termination of Wharncliffe Road to the Post Office corner.
- The provision of a mechanical road sweeper, a two brush self loading type. This will replace the existing hand barrow method of cleansing.

The provision of new roadways and essential facilities in the area lying to the eastward of Humber Bridge Road continues.

Royal Dock (West Side): Considerable progress has been made in the re-construction of the quay. At the south end of the dock the surface has largely consisted of unmade ground. A concrete apron and paved surface is now being constructed and it is planned to re-construct on these lines along the whole length of the dock.

The export shed will be reduced in width by thirty feet to enable the quay to be increased in width to sixty feet in the way of the export shed. The export shed is being completely re-roofed.

Royal Dock (East Side): At present the concrete surface at the rear of the import shed is confined to the area abreast of the berth used by the vessels engaged on the Grimsby - Esbjerg service.

This improved surface is now to be extended, in line with the import shed, as far as the new cold store. Disused structures, stables and pent-houses are to be demolished.

When all this work is completed, a comprehensive tidying up of the area should result.

Public conveniences.

The public conveniences throughout the dock estate are maintained in a clean and hygienic state.

A urinal has now been provided on the first floor of the import shed on the east side of the Royal Dock. This is satisfactory but it is considered that a second urinal should be provided to meet the requirements of the labour force engaged in unloading vessels berthed at the extreme end of this quay, some little distance from the import shed.

Rubbish disposal

In the report for 1957 mention was made of the possibility of mobile containers being introduced for rubbish collection on the Fish Docks; such containers are now in general use.

Each container is of 12 cubic yards capacity, designed for side loading and end tipping and is provided with power operated tipping gear. A mechanical horse is used for moving the containers to the rubbish tip and for returning them to the loading sites.

Undoubtedly the introduction of these containers has gone a long way towards providing a solution to the rubbish disposal problem on the Fish Docks. Seven containers are stationed at loading sites and one container is kept in reserve for interchange purposes. Experience has proved that the loading edge of these containers is rather too high for comfortable use and it has been found necessary to provide a loading ramp at each site.

Altogether it can be said that this new method of rubbish collection and disposal is operating satisfactorily and is a great improvement on the method previously used.

Fish processing premises and factories

Under this heading the most important event of the year was the completion of the fish processing factory for the Ross Group on a site close to Humber Bridge Road.

This factory is the largest of its type in the country and probably the largest of its type in the world. Costing more than £125,000 to erect, it has a floor space of 30,000 square feet. The walls are tiled throughout and it is obvious that in the designing of the building every possible care was taken to ensure ease of cleansing.

The factory is capable of a daily output of 7,000 stones of processed fish, involving the handling of approximately twice that weight of unprocessed whole fish and it is interesting to note that mechanical kilns are used in the smoke curing of fish.

Canteens, cafes, etc.

There are a large number of canteens, cafes, teashops etc., situated within the dock area. These premises are inspected periodically by an inspector of this Authority and every endeavour is made to secure the maintenance of a high standard of hygiene.

Offensive trades

Fish curing and the manufacture of fish meal and cod liver oil are the scheduled offensive trades carried on within the dock area. The premises concerned have been kept under supervision by the port health staff throughout the year.

DISTRICT - INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS

During the year, the following inspections and re-inspections of factories and other premises etc., were carried out under the appropriate Acts and Regulations:-

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re-inspections</u>
Factories with power	126	83
Factories without power	39	78
Fish processing houses	103	188
Workplaces	26	32
Canteens, cafes & food shops	105	75
Shops (not food handling) ..	14	13
Fish curing houses	113	83
Public sanitary conveniences	50	13
Streets, drains, refuse bins	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	576	565
	<hr/>	<hr/>

DISTRICT - SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

During the year, 278 informal notices were served on owners or occupiers. It was not found necessary to take any legal proceedings. The following table shows the defects and nuisances found and remedied:-

Defect or nuisance	Remedy	Found	Remedied
<u>General</u>			
Defective:-			
Artificial lighting	Repair/Renew	2	-
Ceilings	"	9	4
Doors	"	8	5
Floors	"	11	8
Food preparing tables ..	"	11	9
Food utensils	"	2	-
Heating facilities	"	2	1
Refuse bins	"	1	1
Road surfaces	"	1	1
Roofs	"	14	11
Skylights	"	1	2
Stairways	"	2	3
Tables and benches	"	8	10
Walls	"	11	2
Windows	"	27	25
Yard surfaces	"	4	2
Dirty:-			
Canteens, cafes etc. ...	Cleanse	20	18
Factories without power.	Cleanse/Paint	8	7
Fish curing houses	"	23	25
Fish processing houses .	"	21	17
Floors	Cleanse	17	12
Messrooms	Cleanse/Paint	16	15
Shops (no food)	"	2	2
Stairways	"	11	13
Storerooms	"	10	10
Workplaces	"	9	9
Yards, outbuildings etc.	"	2	2
Inadequate:-			
Artificial lighting	Improve	1	1
Heating facilities	"	2	2
Natural lighting	"	1	-
Ventilation	"	7	4

continued:-

Defect or nuisance	Remedy	Found	Remedied
Not provided:-			
Artificial lighting	Provide	1	-
Refuse storage	"	4	4
Miscellaneous:-			
Accumulations of refuse .	Remove	43	43
Insect infestations	Fumigate/Spray	2	1
Other nuisances	Abate	12	9
Refuse bins dirty	Cleanse	1	1
<u>Drainage</u>			
Drainage:-			
Defective	Repair/Renew	3	5
Inadequate	Improve	5	2
Not provided	Provide	1	-
Choked:-			
Drains	Clear	10	10
Eaves gutters	"	4	8
Gullies	"	6	6
Manholes	"	1	1
Defective:-			
Eaves gutters	Repair/Renew	8	3
Inspection chamber covers	"	4	4
Rain water pipes	"	3	4
Soil pipes	"	2	2
Vent pipes	"	1	1
Waste pipes	"	1	2
Not provided:-			
Floor drainage	Provide	1	1
Gullies	"	2	1
Inspection chambers	"	1	1
Waste pipes	"	-	1

continued:-

Defect or nuisance	Remedy	Found	Remedied
<u>Sanitary accommodation</u>			
Sanitary accommodation:-			
Defective	Repair/Renew	11	5
Dirty	Cleanse/Paint	71	67
Not provided	Provide	2	-
Not lighted	"	9	8
No indication of sex	Mark	8	7
No I.V. lobby	Provide	-	2
Not adequately ventilated.	Improve	-	2
Not screened	Provide screen	1	1
Defective:-			
Flushing systems	Repair/Renew	7	10
Hot water supply	"	2	2
Incinerator	"	1	1
Wash basins	"	6	2
W.C. connections	"	2	2
W.C. pans	"	9	4
W.C. seats	"	16	18
Dirty:-			
Public conveniences	Cleanse/Paint	3	4
Urinals	"	9	9
Wash places	"	19	19
W.C. pans	Cleanse	19	22
Not provided:-			
Hot water supply	Provide	3	1
Water supply	"	2	-
Washing up sinks	"	1	-

FISH MARKET - SANITARY CONDITIONS

As stated in previous reports, some difficulty has been experienced in securing the thorough cleansing of the market floor at the close of each working day.

This trouble was largely due to fish-boxes and other equipment being stacked directly on the floor, a practice which resulted in accumulations of fish scraps and other debris being formed. Another cause of criticism was the presence of partly filled offal barrels which were allowed to remain on the market overnight, with the fish juices escaping on to the market floor.

Following representations to the Portmaster, the British Transport Commission introduced measures designed to facilitate the cleansing of the market and to generally raise the standard of cleanliness. The co-operation of the various sections of the trade was immediately forthcoming. Fish-boxes and other market equipment are now stowed on gantries and no offal of any description is left on the market overnight.

Renewal of the market floor where necessary is being carried out by the British Transport Commission. This is a difficult undertaking and 1959 will be well advanced before the work is completed.

FISH MARKET - INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS

The following inspections and re-inspections were carried out on the fish market during the year:-

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re-inspections</u>
Fish merchants' stands	690	557
" " box stores .	156	19
" " offices	11	4
Fresh water hydrants	311	2
Urinals and W.C's	61	14
TOTALS	<u>1,229</u>	<u>596</u>

FISH MARKET - SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

The following defects and nuisances were found and remedied:-

Defect or nuisance	Remedy	Found	Remedied
Defective fish bins	Repair/Renew	68	44
" fish market floor..	"	8	8
" fish market offices	"	7	-
" F.W. taps/hydrants.	"	4	2
" skylight	"	2	-
" utensils	"	366	327
" W.C's	"	4	4
" wash places	"	1	1
Dirty barrel stands	Cleanse	1	1
" barrels	"	207	207
" box lofts	"	34	27
" fish bins	"	98	79
" fish boxes	"	87	87
" fish market floor	"	27	27
" fish market offices ...	"	4	4
" railway sidings	"	20	19
" stands	"	33	33
" urinals	"	6	6
" W.C's	"	25	25
Smoke nuisance	Abate	9	9
Offensive accumulations	Remove	21	21

Dock beams, roadways and railway sidings foul with offal etc., were cleansed periodically during the year

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937 & 1948

Particulars of inspections and defects found and remedied during 1958

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	107	255	5	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies:- (a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938	168	126	2	-
(b) Others	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	275	381	7	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	110	94	-	3	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	1	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .	3	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	7	4	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7) (a) Insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	31	26	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Homework)	143	125	-	5	-
TOTALS	295	251	-	8	-

WELFARE WORK

Medical services

I am indebted to the Grimsby Fish Docks Medical Services Committee for the following information and figures:-

"The following services were rendered by the clinic and first aid station on the fish docks during the year ended 31st December, 1958.

Clinic

Consultations	426
Routine examinations	2,343
Ex-Ray examinations	73
Cases referred from first aid stations	91
Emergency first aid cases.	1,038
Subsequent attendances ...	1,429

First Aid Station and
Subsidiary First Aid Stations

New cases	2,891
Subsequent attendances ...	1,466
 TOTAL TREATMENTS	 <u>9,757</u>

In addition, 304 medicine chests and first aid boxes were inspected and maintained.

During the year 1958, the Medical Officer attended to sick and injured fishermen in British and Foreign trawlers in the river on seven occasions."

The following information has been supplied by the National Dock Labour Board and refers to medical and other amenities provided by that Board:-

Medical Centre

This Centre is situated on the ground floor of Welfare House, Flour Square, Grimsby, and is in the charge of a S.R.N. who is on duty from 6 a.m. to 10 a.m. each day of the week, excluding Sundays. These hours have been so fixed that they can principally provide a service for the lumpers who are finishing their night's work and for dockers who are starting their work at 8 a.m. It has been found that for the remainder of the day there are ample facilities in other parts of the dock for the minor treatments, whilst the General Hospital is within easy reach of any major casualties.

The Centre has been open since 1949, but for comparison sake the number of treatments for the last 3 years are given:-

1956	.....	2,040
1957	.....	1,505
1958	.....	2,174

It should be added that if at any time there was any reason to extend the hours of opening, the Board would have no hesitation in making suitable arrangements, either on a temporary or permanent basis.

Washing Unit, Fish Docks

This Unit continues to be extremely popular, so much so that a further 40 cages have been installed to meet extra demands. This latter installation consists of a larger type of cage than those which were already supplied so that they can meet the needs of those of the men who work on the outside of the Pontoon or on the trawlers' decks and who wear extra clothing to protect them from the weather. The total number of cages, therefore, now stands at 370.

A first aid cabinet, complete with Holger Nielson stretcher, is among the many amenities provided and in the past 2 years the number of treatments given by the attendants at the Unit have been

1957	.....	219
1958	.....	340

